

A New *Drupadia* from Marinduque, the Philippines

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Through the courtesy of Mr. Yasunori NISHIYAMA, I have had the opportunity to examine a male specimen of a *Drupadia*-species from Marinduque, the Philippines, which was unknown to me. As the result of further studies, I have concluded that this belongs to a new species.

I have to thank Mr. Y. NISHIYAMA for his kindness in giving me the opportunity to study the material.

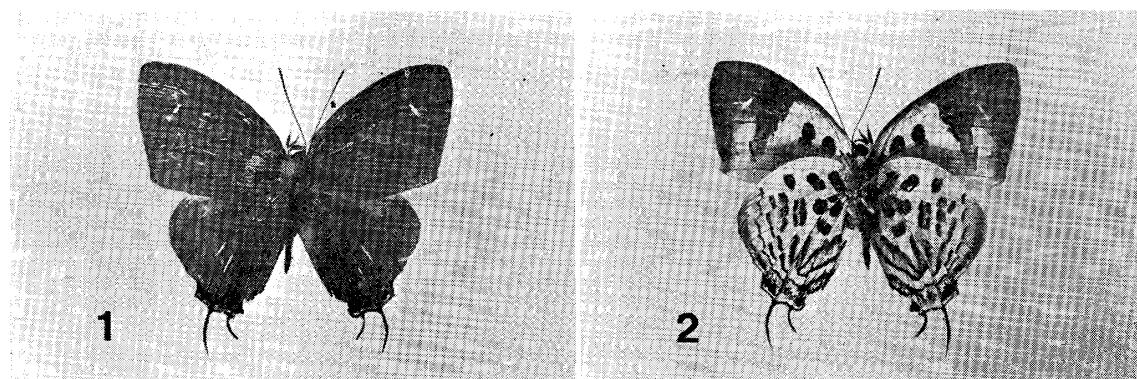
Drupadia nishiyamai H. HAYASHI, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-4)

♂. Upperside:— Dark brown. On the forewing, all the veins more or less tinged with pale orange; basal one-third of costa sparsely dusted with pale orange scales. On the hindwing, veins 2, 3 and 4 obsoletely tinged with pale orange basally; interspace 6 basally overlaid by a dark brand; submarginal portion in interspaces 1a, 1b and 2 becoming darker and is separated from margin by a very fine white stria; two tails black, with white tips; anal portion brown, covered with dark brown hairs.

Underside:— Forewing basally white, outwardly chocolate brown, with two dark basal spots, narrow bar at cell-end; chocolate brown discal band becoming narrower posteriorly, and becoming paler in interspaces 1b and 2 and outwardly edged with dark brown; large parts of interspaces 1b and 2 dark grey. Hindwing white, with dark spots and stripes as illustrated (Fig. 2); submarginal portion above vein 4 chocolate brown; two tornal black spots in interspaces 1a and 2; metallic blue scaling in interspaces 1a, 1b, 2 and 3.

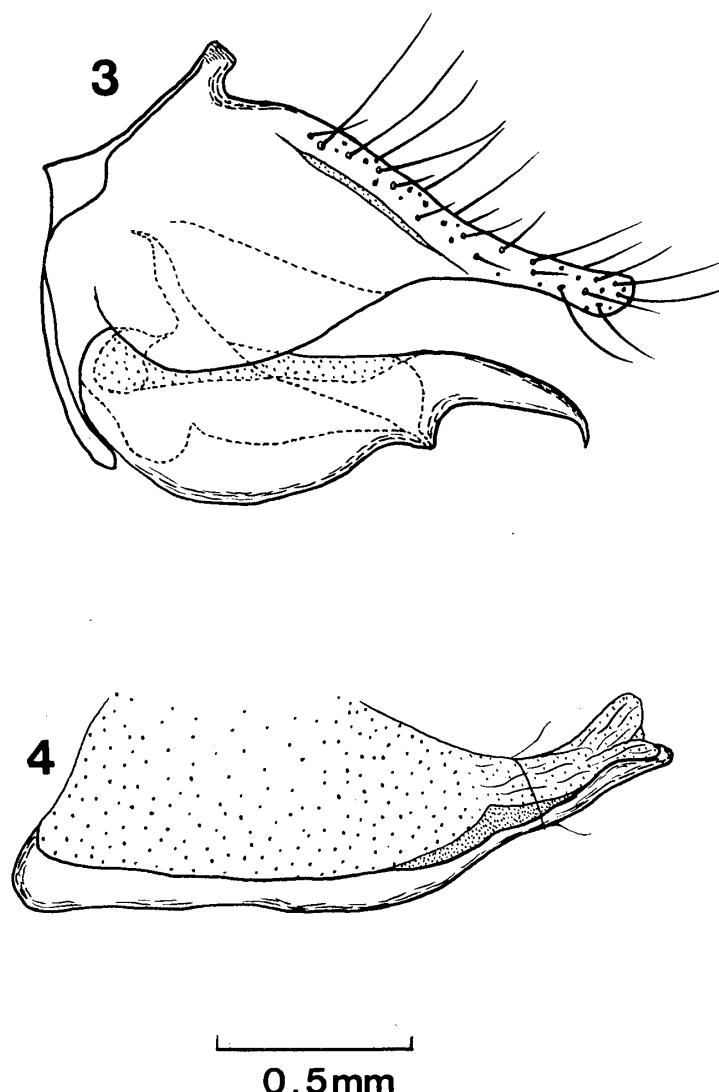
Length of forewing: 13 mm.

Male genitalia:— Vinculum laterally fused with the twin halves of the tegumen.



Figs. 1-2. *Drupadia nishiyamai* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

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Figs. 3-4. *Drupadia nishiyamai* sp. nov., ♂. genitalia: (3) Lateral aspect with phallus removed; (4) Phallus.

Uncus lobes digitate. Gnathi and socii lacking. Valvae with large basal sacculus; costa extending anteriorly; distal portion acutely being bent ventrally and ending in a sharp by pointed extremity; triangular portion of harpe rather pointed. Juxta absent. Phallus apically tapered.

♀. Unknown.

Distribution: Marinduque.

Holotype ♂, Marinduque, March, 1979. Paratype ♂, near Boac, Marinduque, March, 1977, LUMAWIG leg.

The holotype is to be preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History and the paratype is in the collection of C. TREADAWAY in West Germany.

The present new species resembles *Drupadia theda* C. et R. FELDER and *D. niasica* RÖBER in the male genitalia, but differs from them in the following respects: 1) Uperside forewing's veins more or less tinged with pale orange, but the disc of forewing marked in red in *theda*, and veins not tinged with pale orange in *niasica*; 2) under-

side forewing chocolate brown outwardly, while it is orange or brownish grey in *theda*; 3) a conspicuous discal band seen in this new species not present in *theda* and *niasica*; 4) submarginal line on forewing vestigial, though rather distinct in *theda* and *niasica*.

This new species is named after Mr. Yasunori NISHIYAMA who gave me the privilege of studying the material dealt with in this paper.

蝶と蛾 *Tyô to Ga*, 30(3, 4): 178, 1980

下関市のクロセセリ

岡 耿一郎

Kyôichiro OKA: New Records of *Notocrypta curvifascia* from Shimonoseki City.

クロセセリ *Notocrypta curvifascia* C. & R. FELDER は日本では九州以南の地方に産し、九州でも北部では一般に少なく、本州および四国からは記録がない。しかし、筆者は山口県下関市の下記2地点で本種の生息を確認したので報告する。いずれも瀬戸内海側にあり、ごく限られた狭い地域である。

1. 下関市長府四王司山麓

本年(1979)7月末より8月中旬にかけて、若令より終令に至る各令の幼虫多数をミョウガの葉に発見した。しかし、成虫は少なかった。

2. 下関市長府靈鷲山麓

上記の地域より南西約5kmにある。1979年8月18日に同じくミョウガの葉より幼虫2頭を採集したが、他のミョウガには発見できなかった。

椎原三雄氏はお宅が第1地点にあり、昨年5月下旬に成虫を採集されており、恐らく、年数回発生するものと推定される。

生息地の環境はいずれも山麓地で、人家周辺の日蔭の場所である。1の地点では付近にハナミョウガが栽培されているが、幼虫はミョウガにのみ見られた。

末筆ながら、最初の発見者であり、情報の提供を受けた椎原三雄氏に深謝する。